

eration in the prevention of war and for all means to advance civilization. The President made it entirely plain that his idea for a world association was not something for campaign purposes, but was a pledge to the people, which, with Secretary Hughes, he intends to work out as a part of the new American foreign policy when preliminary necessary steps have been taken.

**Prompt Passage Wanted.**  
The second point in the address was that which calls for prompt passage of the Knox resolution. Once more the President made it clear that he intends to live up to every pledge he made while running for office.

"We told the American people we meant to seek an early establishment of peace," he said to-day. "The United States alone among the Allied and Associated Powers continues in a technical state of war against the Central Powers of Europe. This anomalous condition ought not to be permitted to continue. To establish the state of technical peace without further delay I should approve a declaratory resolution by Congress to that effect, with the qualifications essential to protect all our rights. . . . Such a resolution should undertake to do no more than thus declare the state of peace which all America craves."

This points of course to early introduction and to adoption in the near future of the resolution which Secretary Knox of Pennsylvania has ready for the purpose. Mr. Knox introduced the resolution two years ago and renewed it a year ago, when it was passed, only to have it vetoed by President Wilson. It means too that the Knox resolution will contain no declaration of policy such as is embodied in a section which belonged to the original resolution, Section 5. This pledged the United States to go to the aid of her allies and associates in case the peace of Europe should again be attacked. All that the President and Secretary Hughes desire on the part of Congress is a simple declaration of peace, together with the assertion that American rights have not been abandoned or surrendered in or through any previous or existing treaty.

**Executive Responsibility.**  
The attitude taken by President Harding and Secretary Hughes as regards their responsibility for initiating this policy, especially in such times as these, when they must feel their way carefully and deliberately, is very clearly stated in the address.

"It would be unwise," the President said, "to undertake to make a statement of future policy with respect to European affairs in such a declaration of a state of peace. In correcting the failure of the Executive, in negotiating the most important treaty in the history of the nation, to recognize the constitutional powers of the Senate, we would go to the other extreme, equally objectionable, if Congress or the Senate should assume the functions of the Executive."

This pronouncement is a reiteration of the views that the President, as President-elect, laid before Congress when he made a brief address on returning from Panama. He would carefully recognize the rights and privileges of the Congress, he said at that time, and he would firmly insist on a similar recognition of the rights and prerogatives of the Executive.

As regards this point of the working relations of Congress and the President, and particularly of the President and the Senate, it can be stated that there is not the slightest misunderstanding, disagreement or inclination to intrude.

Without question the Knox resolution will be guided through Congress and up to the President in a brief time, though it is not likely to be passed until after May 1.

**Shorn Treaty as Basis.**  
The third impressive point of the address had to do with the President's rather guarded suggestion that the Versailles treaty with the League of Nations covenant cut from it and absolutely rejected by the United States may yet be useful as a basis for a general settlement by the United States with the Allies. There is some vagueness in Washington to-night as to the program of the administration in taking up the excised treaty for consideration.

Sensors and Representatives in discussing the matter to-night are not all agreed as to the course of action the President has in mind. The answer seems to be that it is not the purpose of the President to resubmit the excised treaty at the present time. The President has no intention to send the treaty back to the Senate hastily for another long period of controversy and allocation and had feeling.

The treaty will be held in abeyance while the President and Mr. Hughes study it and while several most important and delicate negotiations are worked out with the Allies. For example, the President has authorized at the State Department this afternoon that the "whole structure and circumstance of the future relations of the United States with the Allies depend upon their acceptance in principle of the recent notes" that Secretary Hughes sent abroad. The admission on the part of the Allies that no American rights were abandoned or surrendered at the Versailles peace conference and their readiness to treat with the United States as a nation fully entitled to a full share of the victory must be had before any other negotiations are possible.

Harding to Sound Allies.  
It is understood pretty clearly that the President will first seek from the Allies their view of how much liberty of action they are willing to accord to the United States in accepting a part of the treaty of Versailles and rejecting a part. It is positive, known that none of the Allies will object to the rejection of the League of Nations. It is not clear what they think about other possible rejections.

President Harding disapproves of the shunting transaction. He does not like the labor section of the treaty. These and other objectionable features certainly will be modified or covered with reservations if the United States should ratify the Versailles document. And the President seeks and will obtain definite expression from the Allies about these

### New Bill in Mexico Said to Respect Oil Rights

MEXICO CITY, April 12.—The Petroleum Commission of the Chamber of Deputies has agreed on certain portions of a new project aimed to be submitted to Congress, the chief of which is regulation of Article 27 of the constitution so that it shall not be retroactive, according to *Excelsior* to-day.

All oil rights acquired prior to February 5, 1917, will be respected, says *Excelsior*, which describes the commission's agreement as "of international importance, and one on which the future political and economic life of Mexico depends."

Very points before going ahead in the Senate to obtain ratification. Another thing, the President has no intention of summarily dumping the Versailles treaty into the Senate and thereby stirring up another long squabble. It is his revealed purpose to obtain certainty of ratification in case ratification finally is decided upon before the treaty ever gets to the Senate. There will be innumerable conferences on the subject, the President and Secretary Hughes going over the question with individuals and groups of both parties in the Senate in an informal way. Democratic acquiescence is desired along with this, and otherwise modified to meet the sure of the two-thirds necessary to ratify before the treaty ever gets back to the Senate.

It is no longer a secret that Secretary Hughes has counseled the President that the objectionable parts of the treaty constitute about the only means in sight for adjusting the affairs of the world, with the President's own great effort to get into harmony with Europe as regards the treaty proper, the treaty with the League covenant cut out of it and otherwise modified to meet American principles. The President will make the effort, but it is plain that he himself cannot promise success.

**Borah and Johnson Approve.**  
The point was brought out at the conference to be held to-day with the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee. The President was entirely frank about it. He said the thing was worth trying, worth a honest effort. His supporters in the Senate, even Borah and Johnson, agreed with him.

It is especially interesting. A short time ago the mere suggestion of a revival of any part of the treaty might have been expected to bring fierce objections from the conservatives. But now, with the President's expressed approval of the project, Borah says frankly that he doesn't think there is a chance that the treaty can be ratified. He believes the difficulties are insuperable. He intimates, however, that he will not make trouble nor try to block the efforts of the Administration.

The attitude taken by Senator Hitchcock and the Democrats is rather obscure. Mr. Hitchcock issued a statement after the President's address saying he was disappointed that the President seemed to have no real grasp of world necessities. This simply meant that Mr. Hitchcock resented the final death blow dealt to the League of Nations.

It will not be overlooked that the President was at pains to approve the course recently taken by Secretary Hughes.

"With the supergoverning league definitely rejected and with the world so informed, and with the status of peace proclaimed at home, no peace could be made," the President said, "to negotiate the covenanted relationships so essential to the recognition of all the rights everywhere of our own nation and play our full part in joining the peoples of the world in the pursuits of peace now."

There is the programme: League of Nations rejected, peace with Germany, recognition of American rights not abandoned by President Wilson and then a general adjustment of international business, either "through the existing treaty or by some means to be devised by the President and Secretary Hughes." Then perhaps the world association. Toward the end of his address the President issues a fine phrase, one that tells the story of his aspirations:

"This restoration must be wrought before the human procession can go onward again."

**CLASH OVER REVISED SENATE COMMITTEES**  
**Democrats Object to Proportionate Decrease.**

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A controversy is expected in the Senate to-morrow over the plans for reorganizing committees. At a conference of Republican Senators late to-day it was agreed to indorse the plan to increase the membership of the ten major committees from fifteen to sixteen, to provide an extra place for a Republican and to give to the Democrats only six places on each.

The Republican programme will require a change in the Senate rules and Democratic leaders said to-night they proposed to oppose the increase in Republican personnel and the small Democratic allotments. The latter are considered by Democratic leaders as insubstantial in their proportion to Democratic Senate membership.

The Republican committee assignments prepared by the Committee on Committees were approved at to-day's conference, which also authorized increase of the Banking and Currency Committee from thirteen to fifteen members.

The only important change in chairmanships is that of Senator Norris (Neb.) to be chairman of the Agriculture Committee, succeeding former Senator Hanna (N. D.). Senators Kellogg (Minn.) and McCormick (Ill.) are to be added to the Foreign Relations Committee.

**Ice Is the Best Preservative**

In its authentic booklet on Milk, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company says: "With care, cleanliness and the use of ice, a satisfactory grade of milk may be sent to the market by any farmer. The milk must be chilled and kept cold—Ice is the best preservative." Ice not only keeps milk from turning sour, but keeps dangerous germs from developing.

Have ice delivered to your home as regularly as you have milk delivered—this is possible with Knickerbocker Ice Service, as regular as the clock.

**Knickerbocker ICE Company**

## GREAT RECEPTION IS GIVEN HARDING

President, Reading His Message, Stirs Auditors to High Enthusiasm.

SCENE IS IMPRESSIVE

Presence and Voice Agreeable and Sentiments Also Hit Popular Chord.

20,000 ARE TURNED AWAY

Borah and Johnson, Bitter Enemies, Smile With Others as League Is Doomed.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
Washington, D. C., April 12.

As 1 P. M. the hour of the President's appearance, approaches, the sense of expectation in the hall of the House of Representatives is nervously tense. Everybody appreciates the true importance of the event. Everybody realizes that the interest of the whole people is fixed upon this crowded room at the west side of the Capitol. A new foreign policy of inestimable significance is to be announced. Many measures of imperative necessity for the domestic weal are to be outlined or suggested. Moreover, it is known to all that President Harding, in sympathy with the custom inaugurated by George Washington, abandoned by Thomas Jefferson and revived after a century by Woodrow Wilson, will read his message to the Congress. This gives even greater dramatic value to the momentous meeting.

A mile to the westward, in the White House, the President has just finished reading to the Republican members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—Messrs. Lodge, McCumber, Borah, Brandegee, Johnson, New, Moses and Kellogg—that part of his address which deals with a new foreign policy, and after forty-five minutes of talk has received their unanimous and hearty approval of the recommendations that are expected to solve problems that have troubled the world for nearly three years. Even Borah and Johnson, bitter-enders, have expressed their "gratification." The President makes ready to visit Capitol Hill wearing a smile which indicates his satisfaction with Republican unity and the fine promise of getting big things done.

**Crowds Besiege the Capitol.**  
Outside of the Capitol, especially around the House wing, a crowd has been gathering since 9 A. M., pressing against the doors, hoping for a chance to get into the galleries and participate in one of the big days of the nation. There have been few times in recent history when the public eagerness to see and hear from the all too few seats of the galleries was so keen.

Several thousand persons in columns like blunt lances bear against the doors, and seek to persuade the old gentlemen on guard that they have the desired reservations. Few of these have any chance at all because the reservations for the galleries of the House long since have been exhausted. Yesterday Senators and Representatives were held for tickets of admission. Early this morning the entreaties were renewed.

Many leading statesmen have had to take to cover rather than face their determined constituents. Some of them had five hundred requests for tickets. When one knows that no more than two hundred persons can be jammed into the galleries it is easy to realize that 15,000, maybe 20,000, were turned away in disappointment. The corridors of the Capitol are filled with this sorrowful crowd, who must get their thrill at second hand.

The floor of the House is filled solidly with Senators, Representatives, members of the diplomatic corps, former members of Congress, persons that for one reason or another have the privilege of the floor, Cabinet officers and other members of Government. The Old Cherokee strip, the Democratic side, is now overrun by jubilant Republicans, swept in by the great tidal wave of 1920, and the Democrats seem thin and somewhat lonesome in all this display of Republican joy and pride. The Senators have seats in front rows, as is the due of such great persons, and the Ambassadors and Ministers from foreign countries are well to the front, as always. Back of them are the men of the House, the Representatives, the floor mass are a dozen little children, mostly girls held on the laps of their proud papas, their bright dresses and brighter faces greatly relieving the sombre color scheme.

Every aisle of the galleries is manned with cameras and motion picture machines, all aimed his machine guns at the spot on the Vice-President's rostrum that soon will be occupied by the President of the United States.

In the President's gallery to the left of the Vice-President's desk Mr. Harding has taken her place. She is in gray—gray suit, gray hat, gray shoes. Directly across from her a young woman in black leans forward to overlook the scene. Her elbow rests against the railing as she clasps fingers and studies the faces below. This is Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, whose husband, Nicholas, is a Representative from Ohio and a big man of the Ways and Means Committee. In the Speaker's gallery are Mrs. Frederick H. Gillett, the Speaker's wife; Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Frank B. Noyes, Mrs. Wesley Merritt, Mrs. Minor, granddaughter of Senator Lodge, and Woodbury Blair.

At exactly 1 P. M. the doorkeeper of the House makes a simple announcement, which is dramatic, simple at it is: "The President of the United States." President Harding, extremely well groomed as always, in excellent humor, reading his message and the policy of his address. It has been turned out in pamphlet form by the public printer and is a document of some 8,000 words. He commences reading at precisely 1:01 P. M. He finishes at exactly 1:55 P. M. He reads rapidly, smoothly, sometimes slowing his delivery to stress an important thought. In the whole reading he makes but one gesture. That is in uttering a great earnest statement as he speaks the thought he brings his left hand down with a thump on the Vice-President's desk. The President reads well, as he speaks well. He does not mumble his words. The address is entirely pleasing to the ear and there are a multitude of indications that it is entirely pleasing to the minds of the great majority of his audience.

**League Repudiation Applauded.**  
Applause frequently marks the delivery, running through his entire expression of domestic needs and policies and coming to a climax when he denounces the League of Nations. When he utters the sentence "In the existing League of Nations, world-governing with its superpowers, this Republic will have no part," there is a veritable storm of applause, floor and galleries joining in tumultuous handclapping and shouting—very unusual clamor for the dignified precincts in which it occurs.

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Over in the President's pauses, Harding, following every syllable of the address, smiles in delight and claps his hands with a real zest. There are other bursts of approval in the galleries, but look very sad at this point. They have got their final quietus, it would seem.

Another extremely important utterance is read in silence, starting no applause because it is the moment of the address which is not clearly revealed to some. This is when the President suggests that the wisest course for the nation would be to "engage under the existing treaty, assuming, of course, that this can be satisfactorily accomplished by such explicit reservations and modifications as will secure our absolute freedom from inadvisable commitments and safeguard all our essential interests."

It is plain that the whole address pleases and gratifies Senators and Representatives—certainly the members of the two bodies—for no such unanimity of praise for a President's message can be recalled. Men representing all shades of opinion in the party manifest their approval.

The President retires immediately after he finishes his reading, as his audience remains standing, and at once returns to the White House for luncheon.

Congress is ready now for business.

## SENATE GETS 600 BILLS IN HALF HOUR

Many of Harding's Recommendations Covered in Mass of Measures.

SALES TAX PLAN OFFERED

Emergency Tariff and Creation of Welfare Department Included in List.

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Here are some of the more important measures introduced:

Senator Dillingham (Vt.) introduced the emergency immigration restriction bill, vetoed last session, limiting foreign immigration to about 350,000 annually.

Senator Cummins (Iowa) proposed a sweeping investigation of costs of railroad operation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Senator Sterling (S. D.) introduced the bill for reclassification of Government salaries.

Senator Smoot (Utah) announced that the joint committee on organization of Government departments will soon begin work.

Senator McCumber (N. D.) offered the emergency tariff bill, certain proposals for revenue revision and the bill for soldier bonuses.

Senator McCormick (Ill.) proposed creation of a lynching commission to study the race problem, touched upon in the message to-day; also the budget bill, which the President asked for.

Senator Jones (Wash.) proposed free tolls in the Panama Canal, the construction of a new cable in the Pacific and reorganization of the opium traffic.

Senator Kenyon (Iowa) offered a bill to create a department of public welfare.

Senator Polndexter (Wash.) asked for anti-railroad strike legislation, creation of a commission for radio control and protection against the spread of Bolshevik doctrines.

Senator Spencer (Mo.) introduced a bill to create a racial commission to work out a solution of the race problem.

Control of the coal industry through a Federal coal commission was proposed by Senator Frelinghuysen (New Jersey).

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Senator Smoot (Utah) formally introduced his bill providing a sales tax expected to produce \$1,500,000,000 revenue annually.

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Numerous other measures were proposed, all relating to domestic reconstruction problems, like road building, regulation of grain exchanges, minor amendments to the interstate commerce act, and scores of other subjects.

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Message Arrives Too Late for Editorial Review.

LONDON, April 13.—While the summary of President Harding's message to Congress reached London in time for publication in this morning's newspapers, it was not received in time for the editorial writers to comment on it.

**ANTI-DUMPING BILL AND TARIFF TO BE MERGED**

Republican Leaders Make Big Change in Programme.

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## BUDGET FIRST STEP TOWARD ECONOMY

Harding Programme Meets Hearty Response From Government Heads.

MAY SAVE \$1,000,000,000

Smoot Committee Hopes to Eliminate 25,000 From Payroll.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau.  
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President Harding's specific recommendations for a reduction in the cost of Government through a reorganization of the executive agencies struck a responsive chord among Senators, Representatives and departmental chiefs. They intend to start at once in the curtailment programme with the promise that everything Mr. Harding proposed, and even more, is to be accomplished. The hope is that at least \$1,000,000,000 can be saved out of the \$5,000,000,000 which now is the annual cost of running the Government.

Senator Medill McCormick's reintroduction of the budget bill, another thing which Mr. Harding recommended, will pave the way for a certain saving, but that is merely a part of the general programme. It is doubtful if any material reduction can be effected until the fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1922, as the appropriations for the next fiscal year have been made and the Congressional programme is already crowded.

Mr. Harding's plan for a department of public welfare, to include the Government educational agencies, the Public Health Service and similar bureaus which have been scattered about in the present departments without apparent reason, will be reported on in the autumn by the joint Congressional committee headed by Senator Smoot (Utah) in the general reorganization programme.

It generally is accepted that the Department of Public Welfare should be of Cabinet rank, and since the character of the work will be of primary interest to women and children, its head should be a woman.

Mr. Harding's statement that the agencies for the relief of the veterans of the war should be reorganized followed closely the report made to him by a committee headed by Charles G. Dawes. It was proposed that all the various bureaus which have to deal with soldiers not only of the world war but of the civil war and the Spanish-American war as well be placed under one head, to be known as the Director-General of Service to War Veterans. That will be satisfactory, beyond a doubt, to the different soldiers' organizations. The idea is to group under one head such organizations as the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Board for Vocational Education, the Pension Bureau and the like.

Washington will feel the reorganization more than any other city, of course, but the cut is expected to extend throughout the country. Of the vast army of Government employees, totalling in excess of 700,000, virtually 100,000 are at present in Washington. When it is considered that the Post Office Department has about 200,000 employees, that leaves almost one-fourth of the remaining Government workers at the capital. Senator Smoot hopes that upward of 25,000 clerks of one kind or another can be dropped from the rolls in Washington alone.

**IRISH RESOLUTION IN SENATE.**  
La Follette Favors Republic's Recognition by United States.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The first joint resolution to be put before the Senate to-day was that by Senator La Follette, Republican, Wisconsin, proposing to express the "sense of Congress that the republic Ireland" should be recognized by the United States.

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It is in every way a Sohmer,  
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